2021 CERTIFICATION MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 122 111 -9 AM 10: 40

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MSD240254	ystem Name	PRINT Public Water S

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

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CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its custo the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR report Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155. Secretary Treasure report (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155. Tery B. A. Hony Certified Water Operators (CFR) Title 40.	on contained in the report equirements of the Code
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Sutter Water Service, LLC Pineville Project III South- PWS ID#0240254 Year 2021 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from a deep water well that draws from the Pascagoula Formation approximately 900 feet below the ground surface.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our well ranked MODERATE as to its susceptibility to contamination. All correspondence and records are available at customer's request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our office is located at 396 Clark Avenue in Pass Christian. Our phone number is 228-452-2031. Please call with any questions you may have.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sutter Water Service (Pineville Project III South) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants. In drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	100000	nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi	nfectant B	y-Produc	ts i					turing the language of the second
(There is convincing	evidence th	at additio	on of a di	sintect	ant is n	ecessary.	tor controle	f microbial contaminants)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.2	NA		2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.80	1.90	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	< 1	NA		2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.4	NA		2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.165	NA		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.9	NA		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.5	NA		202	20	No m	ischarge from steel and pulp ills; Erosion of natural eposits
	CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR							200	
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	47.5	NA	NA	202	.1	No Er	osion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Sam Dat	25.7	# Saı Exceed	nples	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamina	ants			4-46		2			The state of the s
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	202	21		0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosior of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2021		0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definition	is
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Teryl B. Anthony Address: 396 Clark Avenue

P.O. Box 493

Pass Christian, MS 39571-0493

Phone: 228-452-2031 Fax: 228-452-4313

E-Mail: Sutterwater@gmail.com



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June 7, 2022

Re: Pineville Project III South- PWS ID#MS 2040254

Enclosed you will find a copy of Sutter Water Service's Consumer Confidence Report, required by the Mississippi State Department of Health. This report informs and educates our customers about the quality water provided by our water system.

Please call the contact number on the enclosed report if you have any questions.

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Thank you,

Teryl Anthony

Secretary Treasurer/ Certified Water Operator





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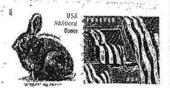
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